The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5400 號百四千五第 光緒乙亥年二月初四日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1875. 四拜禮 號一十月三英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 9, SCOTLAND, British str., 1,645, J. James, Nagasaki 4th March, Ballast.—TURNER & Co.

March 10, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 395, Thebaud, Amoy 9th March, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

March 10, LOUISA, German sch., 242, Shierleh, from Whampoa.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

March 10, CHUN-HOI, Chinese gun-boat, from Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MARCH 10TH.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.
Malvernia, for Canton.
Cap-sing-moon, for Bangkok.
Novelty, for Chefoo.

Departures.

March 10, FUH-YEW, str., for Shanghai.
March 10, GAME COCK, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Emeralda*, str., from Amoy:—
Mr. and Mrs. Brossmann, Mr. Barber, and Capt. Le Buch, and 286 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—
For Amoy.—Mr. Watson. For Foochow.—Messrs. E. G. Lowe, Shepherd, Christiansen, Holland, and Byrne, and 120 Chinese.
Per *Cap sing-moon*, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Emeralda* reports left Amoy on 9th March, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Scotland* reports left Nagasaki on 4th March. First part had Southerly winds and fine weather; latter part foggy weather and variable winds.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fiscellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Green Jacket	Penarth	Oct. 24
McNear	Newcastle	Oct. 30
Castris	Shields	Oct. 31
Eleanor	London	Nov. 4
Admiral Tegetthof	Cardiff	Nov. 8
Anna Dorothea	Swansea	Nov. 8
Panama	Cardiff	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Nov. 17
Halberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Juno	Oxhaven	Nov. 23
Rollo	London	Nov. 30
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphorn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Anna	Hamburg	Dec. 16
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Hazard	San Francisco	Dec. 30
Anna Christine	Antwerp	Jan. 5
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Ella	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Marie	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Patroclus (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Lotus (s)	London	Jan. 14
Bengal (s)	London	Jan. 16
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

TOWING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is available for TOWING at Reasonable Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & Co.
Anchorage off Peddar's Wharf.
82 Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS OF CARGO TO AMERICA.

THE Undersigned have been authorized by the Central Pacific Rail Road Company, to Grant *Through Bills of Lading* for Cargo shipped both by Sailing Vessels and Steamers to San Francisco for transportation to Principal Points in the United States and Canada.
For Particulars, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 340 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. BOURJAU & Co., Praya, 2a.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1m 344 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

NOW READY.
PRICE $6.00.
CH'O HOK KAI,
A HANDBOOK OF THE CANTON VERNACULAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for Domestic and Business purposes.
BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

*** This Work has been approved as a text-book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.
For Sale at the
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
3m 2114 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. FEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ /.) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A THREE-STOREYED COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 18, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, with a fine view of the Harbour. Gas and Water laid on. Rent moderate.
For Particulars, address "L. A.," care of this Office.
tf 234 Hongkong, 11th February, 1875.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAINAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 2, Morrison Hill. Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road.
379 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 7, Garden Road, known as "HARPERVILLE," lately the Residence of J. M. WALTERS, Esq.
2 HOUSES in Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 197 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, *Hollywood Road.*
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1079 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—A. F. HEARD, Esq.
E. R. Bellisle, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital,	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
45 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore,
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ /.) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 961 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership existing in Japan between Mr. O. J. MELHUISH, Mr. A. W. GLENNIE, and the Undersigned, ceased by mutual consent on 31st December, 1874.
With reference to the above, Mr. O. J. MELHUISH and Mr. A. W. GLENNIE are appointed Liquidators of our Firm in Japan, and are authorized to sign our Firm in Japan in *Liquidation.*
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
1st March, 1875. [7d 394

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as COMMISSION AGENT and PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, under the Style and Firm of GEPP & Co.
ARTHUR M. GEPP.
2m 176 Canton, 1st February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, have Established ourselves at this Port as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the style and Firm of JOHNSTON & Co.
W. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON,
J. ALEXANDER.
3m 1 Amoy, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE and Mr. JOHN GORDON TALBOT HASSELL have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.
Mr. GEORGE HALES is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration, at Foochow.
BIRLEY & Co.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. R. R. WESTALL in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1874, and Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1875.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
1m 360 Foochow, 27th February, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, under the Firm of
WIELER & Co.
OSCAR WIELER.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 19th December, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD PARKER was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan on the 1st January, 1875.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 250 Hongkong, 12th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM COARE in our Firm ceases from and after this date.
COARE, LIND & Co.
3m 188 Canton, February 1st, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE—
TH. ROEDERER GLADIATEUR, ... Pints.
KRUG, Red Seal, do.
DE ST. MARCEAUX CARTE BLANCHE, do.
BURGUNDY WINES:—
CHAMBERTIN.
CORTON.
NUITS.
VOLNAY.
BAUNE.
HOCK:—
LIEBFRAUMILCH.
RUDESHEIMER.
JOHANESBERG.
HOCKHEIMER.
CLARETS:—
CHATEAU LAFITTE, Quarts.
" " Pints.
" LEOVILLE, Quarts.
" MARGAUX, Quarts.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.
ST. EMILION.
MESS CLARET.
CLARET in Casks, Superior Quality.
BRANDIES AND OTHER:—
COURVOISIER CUTLIER FRERES.
JAS. HENNESSEY ***
Do. ***
JULES ROBIN.
CUTLER AND PALMER GIN.
Do. WHISKY.
AYH GIN, in Square Bottles.
Apply to
R. CHASTEL,
No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
tf 1825 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1874.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Vu le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 11th March, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases HOCK.
" BITTERS.
" GIN.
" SHERRY.
" BEER.
" SPIRITS of WINE.
QUININE, in Bottles.
SALMON, in Tins.
American TOBACCO.
Printed Border HANDKERCHIEFS.
Black and Blue CLOTH, BLANKETS, &c.
An Invoice of Vienna FURNITURE, comprising:—Mahogany CHAIRS, Arm CHAIRS, SOFAS, ROCKING CHAIRS, and FOLDING CHAIRS.
Also,
1 Double-Barrel Breech-loading FOWLING PIECE.
And
By Order,—
The EFFECTS of the late Captain BLANCHET, *H. & L.*, and Captain ALEXANDER YOUNG, comprising:—1 Patent Lever Silver WATCH, 1 SEXTANT, 1 BINOCULAR, 1 SPY GLASS, 1 ANEROID, 1 REVOLVER, 1 Box CHARTS, BOOKS, WEARING APPAREL, &c., &c.
And
To close a Consignment,—
9 Casks PORT WINE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
395 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HORSES, PONIES, CARRIAGES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 12th March, 1875, at 4.30 P.M., opposite the CITY HALL,—
The following Celebrated NORTH CHINA RACING PONIES:—
"MONITOR."
"TARANTULA."
"JOINT ACCOUNT."
"CORONER."
Also,
An English-made WAGGONETTE, in perfect order, with the Fine Australian HORSE "PICK-AXE."
Horse CLOTHING, Racing SADDLES, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
398 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from L. MALLORY, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at Wanchi, on
SATURDAY,
the 13th March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
10 PONTOONS, used in floating the P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer *Alaska* off from the Beach near Aberdeen; lying off Messrs. S. E. BURROWS & SONS' Godown, Wanchai.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
382 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Wanchai, on
SATURDAY,
the 13th March, 1875, at Noon,—
42 Bales HAY.
100 Piculs HOOP IRON.
ANGLE IRON.
COPPER BARS.
COPPER PIPING.
ENGINEERS' TOOLS.
And
SUNDRY ARTICLES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
383 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG-KONG.

A. McDONALD AND OTHERS
v.
J. McDONALD AND ANOTHER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Under a Decree of the said Court,
On the Premises,
ON A DAY TO BE NAMED, of which Notice will be given,—
All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, situate, lying, and being at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya, and measuring thereon One hundred feet; on the South side thereof on a Public Road, and measuring thereon One hundred and twelve feet; on the East side thereof on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-five, and measuring thereon Two hundred and ninety-two feet; and on the West side thereof on a Public Street, and measuring thereon Three hundred and forty feet, which said Piece or Parcel of GROUND contains in the whole Thirty-one thousand six hundred square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot Number One hundred and eighty-four. For the unexpired term of Nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from Twenty-fifth day of June, 1861, at a Yearly Crown Rent of $240; with the PATENT SLIP thereon, and all WORKING GEAR connected with the same, and all the BUILDINGS erected thereon, comprising Dwelling House, Machine and Blacksmith's Shops and Engine House.
The above will be offered in One Lot, which will include the GOODWILL of the Business now carried on at the West Point Patent Slip.
And,
At the same time and place, will be Sold the STEAM TUG *Blue Bell*, measuring 75 feet over all, 14 ft. 6 in. Beam, 7 ft. 6 in. Hold, in complete order, built of TEAK throughout and COPPER FASTENED.
Also,
The STOCK, comprising:—
Copper Bars and Plates. Yellow Metal Round, Square, Plate, Bar and Angle Iron, Boiler Tubes, Rivets, Nuts and Bolts. Blacksmith's tools, Forges, Bellows and Anvils, Taps and Dies. Copper and Iron Nails. Brass Screws, Chains of various sizes, Steel, &c., &c.
And,
A QUANTITY OF TIMBER.
The Slip can receive vessels of 1,500 tons, and has docked a vessel of 1,400 tons capacity, *and is in complete working order.*
TERMS OF SALE FOR THE MARINE LOT, PATENT SLIP AND BUILDINGS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer of the Leasehold Property, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. Before the delivery of the other Lots, Cash must be paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots with all faults and errors of description to be at purchaser's risk from the fall of hammer, and subject to the approval of the Court.
Further Particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CADWELLY and BERRYSON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
327 Hongkong, 9th February, 1875.

Auctions.

FURNITURE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.,
At the Residence of the late L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO, corner of Caine Road and Shelley Street,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, BEDS, WASHSTANDS, FENDERS and IRONS,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
391 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. FREEBRS, RODATZ & Co., to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 12th March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A.M., on the Premises, Scott Lane,—
Their Entire STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
CANVAS.
3 and 4 Stranded Europe ROPE.
Bolt ROPE, SEIZING STUFF, MARLINE, &c., &c.
Manila ROPE, 1½ to 3½ inches.
Paint BRUSHES, BLOCKS, &c.
Cases Leibig's Extract of MEAT, in ¼ and ½ lb. Jars.
PRESERVES of all descriptions.
PICKLES, in 2 doz. Cases
CURRANTS, PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, &c.
Deli Smoking TOBACCO.
Norwegian, Sonderburg, and Kitzingen BEER, CHAMPAGNE, Best Pale SHERRY, Henker's GIN, BRANDY, Angostura BITTERS.
And
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
383 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 12th instant, at Noon,—
SAUCE, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, CAPERS, SALMON, MACCARONI, JAM, ARROWROOT, MUSTARD, &c., &c.
White Cotton SHIRTS, LAMPS, CLOCKS, Foolscap PAPER, ENVELOPES, Black LEAD.
A MICROSCOPE, in Mahogany Case.
A REVOLVING STEREOSCOPE, with 96 VIEWS.
2 Patent English-made Platform SCALES, with Weights.
And
(On account of the concerned,)—
GDC / P } 8 Cases Pints Löwen BIER.
P&F, 45 " Quarts " "
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
396 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from THOS. GILBERT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 13th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, High Street, West Point,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CROCKERY WARE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLES, WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
387 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the DIVIDEND to 31st Dec., 1874, at the Rate of $10 per Share, can be obtained at the Secretary's Office on and after MONDAY, 1st March.
By Order,
R. DUNCAN,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 24th February, 1875. [35d 327

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned, on or before the 15th inst., with a Memo. of Premia Contributed during the year ended 31st October last, in order that the percentage on the Two-thirds (2/3rds) of the Profits for the said year, set aside for them, may be arranged.
After the above date the Accounts will be adjusted in Conformity with the Books of the Company, and no alteration made.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
11d 365 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars One Hundred and Fifty ($150) per Share, declared at the Ninth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By Order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 300 Hongkong, 19th February, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 per cent. per Annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 134 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigal Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
730] *Madras Presidency.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Yearly General MEETING of the Chamber will be held on MONDAY, March 22nd, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of the Secretary's accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1874.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
14d 397 Hongkong, March 9th, 1875.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1875, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1874.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
18d 378 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, No. 6, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 5th April next, at 3 P.M., to consider certain alterations to be proposed in Clause No. 90 of the Deed of Settlement, with a view to extend the Directors' powers in investing the Company's funds.
By Order of the Directors,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
42d 313 Shanghai, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has chartered the Bark *Evik*, Captain LORONGE, Goods have been shipped in her consisting of CAMPHOR TRUNKS, MATTINGS, TEA, White Sugar BAGS, CIGARS, Manila ROPE, and SUNDRIES. She will sail direct to Honolulu on the 1st of April, and she is consigned to the CREW LAI SHOP at that Port. The Undersigned begs to request the Public to give Patronage to him at that Port.
WING FUEN LOY.
15d 391 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Government of Macao and Timor, in order to establish Regular Communications between this Colony and Timor by means of Vessels propelled by Steam (Steamers), invites Companies or Parties desiring to contract for the above Navigation to forward their TENDERS to the Macao Secretary's Office, till the 31st instant.
In the Tenders are to be stated the number of trips they intend to make from Macao to Timor and *vice-versa*, and the Subsidy they require for the enterprise.
HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
General Colonial Secretary.
Macao, Colonial Secretary's Office,
4th March, 1875. [23d 386

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN wishes to go to England as LADY'S MAID, or NURSE to Children. Good References. Address "H. B.," *Daily Press* Office.
14d 380 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

JUST LANDED.

EX GERMAN STEAMER "EGERIA."

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. do. do. BEEF.
MACKEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 284 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.
Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio,... ... ... $1.00
Extra copies, " 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

HARMONIUM.

FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH HARMONIUM," with 23 Stops, and an extra Set of Vibrators.
For Particulars, address "A. B." at the Office of this Paper.
138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy / Navy Boiled / Long Flax / Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

Intimations.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the Provisions of Ordinance 10 of 1869, Paragraph I., *Pedder's Wharf* and the approaches thereto will be CLOSED to the Public from 10.30 A.M. to 11.15 A.M. THIS DAY, 11th March, 1875.
W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
401 Hongkong, 11th March, 1875.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"CHINA,"
P. H. Hennings, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
403 Hongkong, 11th March, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain Thebaud, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY (Thursday), the 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
2d 399 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG-KONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re PESTONJEE ASPUNDIARJEE METTA, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said PESTONJEE ASPUNDIARJEE METTA, late of Victoria, Merchant, will be held pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, in the Supreme Court House, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka ...	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOZZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STEBBT, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENBY & Co.
San Francisco ...	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1875.

A CAREFUL study of the quarterly returns of the trade of the Treaty Ports of China for the quarter ended December, 1874, published at Shanghai by order of the Inspector-General of Customs, certainly does not leave a very encouraging impression on the readers' mind. The fourth quarter of the past year does not, taken as whole, compare favourably with the corresponding period of 1873. The condition of the revenue, we take it, is a pretty fair index as to the state of trade. A rough calculation made on this basis shows that there was an increase in trade at Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Takow, Tamsui, Foochow, Ningpo, and Chinkiang, but a decrease at Shanghai, Kiukiang, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. In the revenue returns of Shanghai, however, the decline is most apparent, the deficit as compared with the same period of the year preceding amounting to no less than 102,798 taels. The total decrease on all ports is small, being 21,896 taels, but it is never satisfactory to chronicle a decline, however insignificant. The decrease is confined entirely to the Northern ports; in all the Southern ports there is a small but steady advance apparent. Canton and Amoy exhibit the most favourable appearance in these returns, and Shanghai is most conspicuous for the reduction in trade. The decline in the imports of the latter port is especially noticeable, and this is most marked in the cotton goods, in almost every class of which there is a sensible diminution apparent. Opium, sugar, and beancake are almost the only items which show any advance in the import in the same quarter of 1873, while there are few of the exports which exhibit any material increase. The export of tea was less than that of the corresponding period of the year before.

On the whole, the import of opium at all ports is fairly satisfactory. At Newchwang, however, there is a great falling-off apparent; at Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, and Swatow a slight decrease is recorded; and at Foochow a material decline is noticeable; but against these a considerable increase took place at Kiukiang, Chinkiang, and Ningpo; a slight advance over the preceding quarter at Canton, Amoy, and Tamsui is visible; and at Shanghai and Takow a large augmentation in the import of the drug is observable. There is a serious decline in the import of every description of cotton goods at all the ports, with three exceptions. At Amoy and Swatow a large increase is noticeable in this class of goods, and at Takow, Formosa, the import for the past quarter is more than double that of the corresponding quarter of 1873. But the increase at these three ports, though highly satisfactory as far as they are concerned, does not go far to balance the deplorable deficit elsewhere so marked. The causes of the decline in this to us exceedingly important branch of commerce are not all on the face of it, but we cannot help wondering how far the adulteration practiced by the Lancashire manufacturers is responsible for it. We fear to a large extent. The import of woollen goods, unfortunately, does not compare much if any more favourably with that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. With the exception of Kiukiang, Amoy, Swatow, and the ports of Formosa, all the returns show a decline in this import, which is especially marked at Chefoo and Tientsin. Takow and Tamsui alone exhibit an appreciable increase; evidently times are prosperous in the island, for the imports of all sorts at both ports show a steady advance. The import of metals does not show quite so badly, since although there is a decrease recorded at Tientsin, Chefoo, Hankow, Kiukiang, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy, at all the other ports, especially Canton and Shanghai, the returns compare favourably with those of the corresponding quarter of 1873. Taken altogether, the report is not cheering, and it is very plain from it that the consumption of British goods in China is not increasing. Should the Indian opium ever be beaten out of the market by the native drug, the balance between the imports and exports will be even more serious. We trust such a contingency may not arise; at present there seems but a remote prospect of it; but it would be reassuring and far more satisfactory if our merchants could establish a larger and equally lucrative trade in some other more useful commodity. To do so it will be imperative that the interior of China shall be opened up to foreign trade, and that foreigners shall not be impeded and hampered with absurd restrictions in their commercial transactions.

The *Malvernas* cleared yesterday for Canton, where she will be broken up.

A police notification has been issued stating that Pedder's Wharf, and the approaches thereto will be closed to the public from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m. to-day.

We learn with regret that Captain C. O'Callaghan of the 1st West India Regiment leaves the Colony by the M.M. steamer *Azu* to-day, accompanying H.E. Sir Arthur Kennedy on his homeward trip. Captain O'Callaghan has rendered himself popular with all classes in the Colony, by his courteous bearing and genial manner, and his departure will be greatly regretted, as it will leave a blank in both military and civilian society. During his three years' sojourn here he has made many friends, who sincerely wish him *bon voyage*.

An exciting scene occurred yesterday in the Queen's Road Central, causing a great crowd of Chinese and Europeans to congregate. It appears that a gentleman, who arrived from Shanghai per *Zeo* on Tuesday morning, went to a local Bank the same day and changed some foreign coins into English money, and went on board again. He came on shore yesterday to make some purchases to take on to Europe with him, when he was suddenly seized by one of the shroffs of the bank in the street, and accused of taking $3 more than he ought to have done. The shroff made use of utterances before the numerous spectators that induced the gentleman to have him arrested and taken to the charge room. The gentleman there altered his mind and did not charge him criminally, considering it more advisable under the circumstances to take the case into a civil court. He intends, it is stated, bringing an action for substantial damages against the shroff, and has placed the matter in the hands of his consul.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

10th March.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Sikh constable No. 549 charged a coolie, named Sai Ayung, with the unlawful possession of a teak plank 16 feet in length, at 7 p.m., in Gap street.

The prisoner was fined 10 shillings, or 14 days' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF STEALING SHOES.

A lad, named Ching Achoi, was charged by Wong Wing Chak, a master shoe maker, with stealing seven pairs of shoes, valued at $1.26, from his shop in Lascar Row.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner was an apprentice in the same shop, but under another master. He missed the shoes and was told by a man in the house that the prisoner took seven pairs out.

This witness Ayan, being called, corroborated the prosecutor's statement, and said, in contradiction to the prisoner, that it was not a gambling light concocted at the race course.

The prisoner said he went to the races on the Fridiy, and gambled with the prosecutor and lost, but, not being able to pay, this false charge was brought against him.

The prosecutor said that after making a complaint at the station he returned home to have the prisoner arrested, when the prisoner's master accated him, abused him and beat him for accusing his workmen of stealing the shoes, and the prisoner beat the complainant.

Yow Akun, the prisoner's master, said that the prisoner did go to the races on Friday, but had no money to gamble with. He did not believe that the prisoner stole any shoes.

The case was remanded till Saturday.

THREATENING TO POISON.

Lan Achung, a Chinaman, was charged with threatening to poison one Wong San Choi, inmate of Brothel No. 2, in Square street.

Inspector Lee said that at 1 a.m. this day, he was aroused from his quarters by the mistress of the brothel, who told him that a man in her house having engaged one of the inmates had threatened to poison her. He went to the house and found the prisoner in the custody of a district watchman No. 13. The mistress of the brothel handed him a package of white powder, which she said was poison, and the prisoner wanted to give it to a girl. He could not say that it was poison himself. The girl was brought to him and in the presence of the prisoner said he produced the powder out of his pocket, and said she had better look out as he had the powder with him to poison her with. The prisoner said it was not him, but it was a friend of his who wanted the girl poisoned he having bought the powder for 20 cents and given it to him to administer to her. He did not wish to carry out this injunction and informed the girl of the plot against her, and delivered up the powder to her, telling her that she ought to be very thankful to him for saving her life.

Wong San Choi, the girl in question, said that last mid-night the prisoner told her that his friend gave him some powder to rub on her face so that she would be disfigured, but he did not want to do it. She then went and told her mistress, who came and asked the prisoner for the medicine. The prisoner gave it to her. The prisoner did not attempt to rub it on her face.

The case was then remanded till Saturday.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Mr. L. J. Guterrez charged a chair coolie, named Wong Aleong, with stealing a bed quilt, the property of a chair coolie who was away on leave.

The prosecutor said that he discharged the prisoner, who had been in his employ only 21 days, yesterday, in consequence of his dishonesty respecting a bird cage. Last night the prisoner in taking away his own goods took the quilt also. This morning the pawn ticket was found on the prisoner. The fact of his having taken it was brought to his notice by Tam Asing, his servant.

The prisoner said he was a substitute to the man away on leave, and the quilt was given to him to take care of by him.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner was not a substitute as he did not come into his service for 24 hours after the one on leave went away, the actual substitute having been discharged as useless.

Prosecutor called Tam Asing, his servant, to substantiate the charge he having given the information, but instead of supporting the prosecution he defended the prisoner, and said he was a substitute, and that the man on leave did give the prisoner the quilt.

The prisoner was discharged.

A BATCH OF TARS FINED.

J. Power, a seaman on board the U.S. corvette *Kearsarge*, W. Thomson, and J. Pearce, seamen on H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte*, J. Harrison, seaman on board British steamship *Nankin*, and J. Dobson, seaman unemployed, were fined, the first and fourth 50 cents each, the second and third 25 cents each, and the fifth ordered to pay chair 60 cents, all of them being charged with being drunk.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The remanded case in which Wong Asow and his wife, Tang Aching, were charged on suspicion with causing the death of Tang Afong, their mother, came on again, when the prisoners were discharged, Inspector Hallgren withdrawing the charge.

ILLEGAL QUARRYING.

The remanded case in which Chung Ayee and nine other stone cutters, were charged by Mr. Neate, of the Surveyor-General's office, with trespassing on Crown land at West Point, came on again to-day, when Mr. Sharp, broker, was in attendance, he having instructed the prisoners to collect rough surface stone from the place for the purpose of building a wall round his grounds in that district.

It appears that Mr. Sharp a few months back obtained permission from the Surveyor-General empowering him to collect rough stones from the hill side, but he was not to collect near any works or quarries worked either by contractors or Government. That permit lasted only six weeks, and expired some months back. The prisoners employed by Mr. Sharp were found in a Government quarry between Mr. Sharp's ground and the slaughter-house. The facts came to light by a report made by Mr. G. White, overseer in the Surveyor, General's office, who said that on the 1st inst. at 7 a.m., he was coming from Pokfulum, when he saw about twenty coolies carrying away stones from the embankment which supported the Pokfulum Road, endangering the carriage road at the back of the Gas works, some distance east of where the prisoners were arrested by Mr. Neate, and a party of police. He said he prevented the men from working, when Mr. Sharp came up and asked the reason why, stating he had a permit to collect stones. He pointed out to him the danger the road stood in and the men went elsewhere.

Mr. Sharp said the fault was his. He looked on the permit as still in force.

Mr. May said, granting that, the permit prohibited taking it from a quarry.

In answer to Mr. Sharp, Mr. Neate said the stone carried away by the prisoners could not be altogether termed waste stone, as it could be used for building what is termed rubble walls, and some of the stones were such as could be faced for Government to make side channels.

The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of the ninth (the tenth was foreman) said they were employed by Mr. Sharp to collect stones, and the first eight did not know the place where they were apprehended was a quarry. The tenth prisoner said he instructed his men not to touch the embankments where Mr. White found them, and it was done without his knowledge. The stones collected from the spot where the prisoners were arrested he considered were waste and none were dressed. The ninth prisoner, who was found by Mr. Neate dressing stone, said he was not employed by Mr. Sharp; he was employed by Chun Asam to cut side channel stones.

Mr. May told Mr. Sharp that that took from his shoulder the charge of quarrying stones, that is, cutting stones. However, as he had said he was responsible for all the prisoners and as there was no permit he would discharge them all except the ninth prisoner who took responsibility on his own shoulders, and fine him (Mr. Sharp) in the sum of $25.

The ninth prisoner produced a sub-contractor under Chun Asam who tried to shew that the prisoner went there by mistake, he having told him he was going to get a permit. He had only just got there when arrested.

Mr. Neate said he had evidently been there some days dressing by the amount of stones. Chun Asam did not get a permit till last Monday after the arrest.

The sub-contractor who had employed the ninth prisoner was fined also in the sum of $25.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

10th March.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Un Lap, master of the junk *Shing-lung*, was charged by Inspector Youngson, with leaving the harbour of Victoria without a clearance. The Inspector said that he saw prisoner anchor his junk at 5.30 p.m. at Sha-ki-wan. He boarded her and found they only had a permit for Lap-sap-wan.

The prisoner, who said he went for a clearance, but could not get one, was fined $2.

FOOCHOW.

(*From the Foochow Herald.*)

On dit that Captain Tracey, R.N., will shortly arrive here; that he will take charge of the Chinese Corvette *Yang Woo*, and that the vessel will be despatched on a cruize round the world.

We hear of a somewhat ingenious attempt having been made a few days ago to unlawfully enter a foreign hong by cutting through the roof. Fortunately the thieves were detected in time to prevent the designed robbery, but they contrived to escape with a whole skin.

We are informed on good authority that the dredging of the river between Lim-Poo and the Arsenal has been fully determined on, and that powerful steam dredges will be ordered from Europe.

Writing on the above item of intelligence the *Herald* says:—The selfish spirit of isolation by which the Government of this country is characterized becomes painfully evident at times. If we are correctly informed, one of those "Heaven sent" defences to which the Prince of Kung referred in his famous despatch anent the Woosung bar, is about to be removed not to meet the exigencies of trade, but to prevent, if possible, an impending pecuniary loss to the Empire. Most of our readers are aware of the existence of a barrier at Lim Poo. This abominable obstruction dates, we believe, from 1842, and stretches across from Lim Poo on the right bank to a place on the left bank of the river. It consists of a mass of granite and was, we understand, created with a view to preventing foreign vessels from coming to this place in time of war. For such a purpose it is now practically useless, and the only possible end it can fulfil is in furnishing an illustration (and a very inconvenient one too) of the dull conservatism of Chinese officials. More than this, the Native Authorities are beginning to realize the unpleasant fact (repeatedly pointed out by competent foreigners) that the river is rapidly filling up in front of the Arsenal, and that if matters are allowed to go on at the present rate that establishment will have to be given up, and millions of Taels written off as useless expenditure. It is very certain that something must be done, and done quickly. So long as foreigners alone complained of the inconvenience and injustice of being deprived by this barrier of easy access to their ships—at a Treaty Port,—nothing was done or even attempted, but now, when it is found that an establishment belonging to the Imperial Government is in peril, through causes that should never have been permitted, the officials are rousing themselves to a sense of their public duty. Welcoming as we do all improvements, however slow in being accomplished, it must still be maintained that the local officials are not entitled to more than a *minimum* of credit for the carrying out of measures which, although progressive, are only resolved upon when further delay is dangerous. If measures—such as we refer to—are really adopted, the barrier removed, and the channel of the river deepened so as to admit steamers, with say 15 feet draught, coming up to the Settlement on ordinary tides, the foreign Community may then congratulate the Directors of the Arsenal upon having conferred at least one benefit on the port.

SNAKE POISON.

Dr. Sircar's *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* contains an article on snake poisons, with a summary of seven new experiments with snake poison. In the case of a non-venomous snake upon which Dr. Sircar experimented a long while ago, it was discovered that the heart continued to beat for seven minutes after apparent death, and the same phenomenon has been witnessed in the present series of experiments performed on cats, birds, and dogs. It has also been observed that respiration becomes rapid after the bite. Dr. Fayrer has likewise found that, after apparent death the heart pulsates "in some cases vigorously." The opinion has, therefore, been hazarded that in all cases respiration—i.e., depuration of the blood, as distinguished from mere muscular movements—suffers earlier than the circulation; and the proposed remedy is inhalation of pure oxygen. Again, some experiments seem to show that some snake poisons neutralize the coagulation of the blood, while others "enormously increase it."

NEWS FROM SARAWAK.

The *Sarawak Gazette*, of the 15th ultimo gives the following news items:—

As we anticipated, early in the season, the N.E. monsoon has been more than usually severe, and not only marked by boisterous weather on the coast, but by an incessant downpour of rain throughout the country. For six weeks we have had scarcely a dry day; some time in January the Sarawak river rose over 20 feet at Buang, flooding the low lands below Lida Tana. These floods fortunately subsided in a few days.

The prevailing good health, in spite of such weather, speaks well for our climate. The strong and cool breezes from the north must prevent any evil results arising from the continued rain.

During the past two months, we have had to report several wrecks, and many of our enterprising shipowners have sustained serious losses in consequence. At a meeting of the Committee of Administration, held at Kuching, on the 11th February, the Chairman informed the meeting that H.H. the Rajah had ordered a new gun-boat in England to be named *Tiara*. She is to be a handsome vessel, about 135 feet long, and is to steam nine knots.

The Chiefs were also informed of the projected formation of a company here to conduct the steam trade between this country and Singapore.

The last news received from the Rejang and Batang Lupar rivers was communicated; the substance of which is to the effect that the Dyaks in both waters are in a peaceable condition, and for the most part engaged upon their farms.

THE RECENT FLOODS IN JAVA.

By last accounts, the waters in the flooded positions of Java are subsiding rapidly; at Ngawie, owning to the river there overflowing, thousands of persons perished and were swept away along with their houses and all. The damage caused by the mud torrent at Blitar is estimated at several millions of guilders. The following further particulars of the disasters there are taken from the *Indier* of the 18th ultimo, furnished them by a correspondent at Blitar:—

"At noon on the 30th January, the natives raised an alarm cry, *and shouted* with all their might: "*lahar, lahar.*" Every one fled, principally towards the South, in order to reach speedily the opposite bank of the river Brantas. At first, the Europeans did not attach any belief to danger being at hand, and regarded the cries as a false alarm because no sound had been heard by them announcing an outburst of the Kloet. As I live three paals to the East of Kotta Blitar, I perceived nothing of the flood but a peculiar rumble in the distance, that reached my ears, and was caused by the rushing waters. At 4 p.m. I repaired to Kotta Blitar and stood for a moment astonished at the scene which I saw; the flood had forced its way through the centre of the Kotta. On the compounds and in the houses of the Regent and Assistant Resident, and also of Messrs. Band F., the water, mixed with sand and mud, stood 4 feet deep; their furniture has been destroyed, and the damage suffered by them has been great. In the Srengat district, a tract of cultivated ground has been covered with a thick layer of sand, and has been consequently made barren. The area of it is about 8 paals long by one broad, thus 2500 bouws. A number of villages have also been destroyed; many natives, buffaloes, cattle, and horses have been drowned. Yesterday (2nd ultimo), the Kloet volcano was plainly visible to the eye, and it appeared then that the S. W. wall of the crater had wholly fallen in. From below, the inner wall of the crater can now be seen. It may hence be concluded that no fresh lake will be formed in the Kloet, and that the cause and the occasion of further outbursts have been removed. Probably this is the last of the numerous disasters which have been caused by the Kloet in the course of years. The height of the portion of the crater wall that has been carried away is estimated at about 300 yards. The cleft through which the muddy substance made its way has, as it were, rent the mountain into two parts."

PERVERSION OF LADY KILMAINE.

The *Dublin Evening Post* quotes the following paragraph from the *Kilkenny Journal*:—The Lady Kilmaine, whose conversion to the Catholic Church we were the first to announce, received the Sacrament of Confirmation from Cardinal Cullen in December last, on the Octave day of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Lady Kilmaine is widow of the late Lord Kilmaine, a peer of Ireland, and one of Ireland's representative peers to the Imperial Parliament; and a daughter of the late Honourable Charles E. Law, M.P. for Cambridge University, and Recorder of London; and a sister of the present Lord Ellenborough. Her late mother, the Honourable Mrs. Carles Law, became a Catholic many years before her death, and both Lady Kilmaine's surviving sisters are also members of the Holy Catholic Church. Mr. Gladstone must not however, imagine, if the above statement should meet his eye, that his theory as to females in the upper classes is hereby confirmed; for among Lady Kilmaine's male relatives who have repudiated the Anglican heresy, and joined the Church, may be numbered an uncle, two cousins now priests—and two other cousins—one a commander R.N., and one a Captain of Madras Cavalry.

A TURKISH WHIM.

The Bosphorus has lately been considerably shorn of its dimensions. It appears that steamers have been in the habit of passing in proximity to the palace of the Sultan. A notice has therefore been issued in the *Bureau de la Presse* forbidding the continuance of this objectionable practice. Every steamer traversing the Bosphorus must henceforward skirt the Asiatic coast, passing outside the line of Ottoman men-of-war and despatch boats anchored before the Imperial palaces of Beshiktash and Tcheregan. Any person contravening this order will be subject to a fine. This decree, which virtually narrows the channel of the Bosphorus by about two-thirds of its natural width, will, says the *Levant Herald*, be probably read with some surprise by foreign shippers; but it is to be remembered that the portion of the channel which is before the Palace frontage is not so narrow or so rapid as it is in one other place higher up; and if sea-going vessels, now that they are aware of the measure, take extra care, there is no reason why the regulation which closes to them two-thirds of the channel breadth should entail any very serious results either to life or property. Captains must be careful, that is all; and with care they have a very good chance of escape. Perhaps the Sultan in issuing this order remembered the regulations in this country which forbid cabs or private vehicles not having the privilege of the entrée from traversing Constitution-hill, and thus passing in proximity to Buckingham Palace.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DISCONTENT IN NICE.

A long letter from Nice in the *Patrie* says that the Separatist party in that province is gradually increasing both in numbers and in influence. The higher classes of society show a complete indifference to politics, and profess to wish for nothing more than peace and order; but they are secretly discontented; for, since the annexation, business has been bad and the promises which were made to them by the French Government have not been kept. Several persons who held lucrative appointments under the Italian régime have been dismissed without compensation; some have been offered distant and inferior posts, while others who were to get French decorations have not yet received them, although the Italian Government has, since the annexation, conferred honours on many of its former subjects. All that the bourgeoisie seem to desire is to attract as many foreign visitors as possible during the season; but the country population openly professes monarchical sympathies, and is in no way disposed to live under a Republic. Much discontent has also been produced among the lawyers by the transfer of the court of appeal from Nice to Aix. As to the press, most of the French journalists are strangers to the country, unacquainted with its peculiarities, and therefore incapable of faithfully representing its opinions. The contributors to the Italian papers, on the other hand, are natives of Nice, and not as the interpreters of all the discontented elements in the district. On the stage, too, the Italian element has completely overcome the French. There were so few visitors to the French theatre this season that it had to be closed, while there are no fewer than three Italian theatres, all of which are nightly filled by large audiences. The correspondent concludes by urging the Government, instead of looking for supposed Legitimist or Bonapartist conspiracies, to devote more of its attention to a movement which evidently aims at the restoration to Italy of the provinces ceded after the war of 1859.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENTILITY OF PHRASEOLOGY.

The great London "Thunderer" has, it would appear, fallen into the American fashion of making new words or else of using old words in new places. This may be noticed in its obituary columns in which "transplanted" occasionally appears as a more comforting and healing word than "died." Among several such notices which have come under our observation, we select the following:—"Transplanted at such a place, on such a date, Edith, the beloved wife of such an one." And in another place:—"On such a date, at such a place, Susie, the wife, of" &c., &c. And again of another deceased:—*My beloved has gone down into his garden to gather lilies.*" Well, well, if it is so comforting to have that word used in such a sad event as the death of a wife or husband, how much more comforting would it be, to be able to publish in the case of a runaway wife, (we have had several instances here lately) the following:—"As my beloved has *transplanted* her affections from myself to such an one, therefore, &c." Or "In consequence of an order from the Divorce Court, the transplanting of my beloved husband's love, &c." And again, when a young couple get married—how neat and yet, withal, how vulgar would it sound, but yet it would be so sweet in print—for the respective parents to announce instead of "the departure of the happy pair on a bridal tour. No cards," that "the beloved have gone down into their garden to gather lilies."—*Oriental Figaro.*

THE "CAN-CAN" IN NEW YORK.

A raid has recently taken place on a New York theatre to suppress the dancing of the "Can-Can." The police of New York perform the functions of the Lord Chamberlain in London, and appear to do so in more summary fashion. The Metropolitan Theatre had been giving various entertainments, and among the attractions was the "Can-Can." On the 23rd December the performance went on as usual, until about ten o'clock Captain M'Donnell sent a force of men to the Mercer-street entrance, and he then took a force to the Broadway entrances of the theatre. In the middle of the "Can-Can" Captain M'Donnell sprang upon the stage, and, to the consternation of everybody, the police began to press in at all passages. The most intense excitement prevailed; the spectators arose from their seats and made a rush for the door, supposing that everybody was to be arrested. The women in their ballet costumes ran hither and thither, and huddled together in the wings. The theatre was soon emptied, and at length the curtain was dropped upon the scene. Captain M'Donnell's officers had secured all those upon the stage, and, producing the warrants, those were selected who were named therein. The women arrested were formed into a line, and, guarded by officers, were marched to the Prince's-street Police-station. When they found that they were to be locked up, some laughed and cried by turns, others fainted, others shrieked for mercy, and begged the police not to lock them up; but they were soon placed in the cells. Samuel Shapter, the proprietor of the theatre, was arrested about one o'clock the next morning.—*Era.*

WHY THE CHAMELEON CHANGES COLOUR.

At the meeting of the Société de Biologie of Paris, recently, M. Paul Bert discussed the cause and mechanism of the changes of colour in the chameleon. The animal is normally of a dark bottle-green colour, which changes to pale green and then to very pale yellow. The causes of these changes of colour should, he said, be sought for in the nervous system exclusively. If the sciatic nerves of the left side of the chameleon be cut, the side on which the division is made will take on the darkest shade of green, whilst the other side will become lighter. The nerves to which the changes of colour should be referred take their rise directly from the encephalon, and follow the same direction as the motor nerves, for if the chameleon be poisoned with curare it becomes black, and if it be chloroformed it becomes lighter in tint; whilst, if the experiment be carried farther and it be killed with the latter anæsthetic, it then turns black. By taking away the two halves of the encephalon and leaving the nucleus, the animal changes colour and becomes very dark. If, on the contrary, one hemisphere of the encephalon be left, the chameleon remains light-coloured on one side, while the other side becomes darkened. It is therefore evident that there exists what may be termed colouring nerves, setting out from the nucleus of the encephalon, the two hemispheres of which are destined to moderate the nervous action and to give a greater or less intensity to the tints of the chameleon. The mechanism of these changes has been thus explained by MM. Milne Edwards and Pouchet. Under the skin, and communicating with it, are vessels filled with a pigment coursing through little canals which intersect, cross, and interlace each other in all directions at the back of the epidermis itself. This pigment is afterwards drawn back into the vessels by the volition of the animal, and the chameleon then takes on a pale tint produced by a pale yellow tissue visible by its transparency. M. Paul Bert has also noticed that light excites the colour of the chameleon. Thus, if the animal be disturbed in his sleep during the night, the side illumined by the light becomes pale, whilst the other side remains dark. This influence of light and its power in exciting these changes of colour in the chameleon require elucidation, and may prove to be a starting-point for interesting researches in general physiology.

EARTH TO EARTH VERSUS ASHES TO ASHES.

Very shortly we shall, no doubt, see a temporary return to the practice of interring our dead without the medium of a coffin, for this subject is, at the present moment, undergoing investigation. It is not at all unlikely that this will be chosen by many as a settlement of the sanitary questions which have sprung into notice since cremation has been once more broached amongst us. The question is, will the abolition of coffins always improve matters. The interment of the body in a mere shroud is no new idea, and under many a lych-gate in our old churchyards have such uncoffined corpses been borne. Indeed it has not died out yet. In County Kildare there resides an ancient family, the deceased members of which are always carried to the graveyard at Tully in this manner. It is considered in the neighbourhood to be an eccentric practice, but, nevertheless, the family observe this peculiarity, and have done so from time immemorial. There can be no doubt that in ancient times the practice was almost universal amongst those who buried their dead. It is hoped that by dispensing with the coffin the body will sooner return to the elements, about which there can be no question, provided that the earth in which it is interred be a suitable one. But that is not always the case, for under certain circumstances of humidity in the soil the muscular fibres of the body are, for instance, converted into a dipocere, and this substance has been even sought for to use as cart-grease. Soils which keep out the atmospheric air are nearly always favourable to the generation of this substance. Here it need hardly be stated the earth is unsuitable for sepultural purposes. The ground chosen for a cemetery may not only be too damp and clayey, and impervious to air and moisture, but it may be of too open a character. Were we to bury in light gravelly soil of this class without coffins, it is not unlikely that the foul gases would levitate faster than they ought to do. From graves with plural interments the danger would be increased. We do not know exactly why coffins were originally resorted to, but it is just possible that our forefathers discovered that in certain soils the earlier and fouler stages of decomposition proceeded at too rapid a pace for the comfort of the living. The depurative power of the soil was not equal to the strain cast upon it. This is not an altogether theoretical statement, for an eminent foreigner has noticed that this is the case in graveyards which he had visited. A coffin may, therefore, be a desirable thing under some circumstances. It is a fair question to consider also whether it would be safe to bury the body of a man perished (for instance) from small pox, without protecting it by a coffin. Mischief would be less likely to result after such a lapse of time as was found necessary to destroy the coffin. Here it is where the advantages of cremation appear, for with the body is burned up all disease germs whatsoever. The thing to consider is, how many persons die from contagious diseases the germs of which not even the earth can destroy? It is not so much a question of coffin or no coffin. When the Minchinhampton churchyard was disturbed, and the black earth carted to the gardens round about, the population was simply decimated; and the same would have occurred, one would imagine, even if the coffin earth had been absent.—*Sanitary Record.*

THE CHINESE IN SIAM.

We learn from the Siam paper of the 24th January, that His Majesty the King lately appointed two commissions, one to proceed to a place known as Bonbai to investigate an attack made upon certain travellers who were deprived of property valued at eight thousand rupees, and another court the members of which will investigate into complaints made by the resident Chinese of Bangkok who are not well acquainted with the Siamese language. Laws are to be framed for Chinamen granting those who may wish to settle down in Siam permanently, facilities to become good and industrious citizens. It is said that this new regulation will induce many Chinese to find their way into Siam and settle down there. A new Union Club has been started under the auspices of the German and British Consuls; a singing club has also been formed, and it appears that the new institution is likely to be a success. M. Lanache, a resident of Bangkok, who has been connected with one of the firms of the city, has been made a knight of the order of the White Elephant and promoted to the rank of "officer" of the order.—*Times of India.*

A DOCK FOR GIBRALTAR.

There is at length reason to hope (writes the Gibraltar correspondent of the *Western Morning News*) that a dock is about to be constructed here, certainly not a day before it is needed. Three thousand steamers enter the bay every year, and being in the direct route of daily increasing commerce, it is astonishing that there is no way here of examining the bottom of a ship. All that can be done to steamers is the very uncertain and sometimes dangerous method of "tipping," unshipping part of the cargo, or dispeaing of it on board in such a manner as to partially submerge one end of the ship and raise the other out of the water. This, in an open bay such as Gibraltar, is always running risk. The British transport *Fuegama* is now having her screw shaft repaired at Government Factory, having had to submit to "tipping." The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Javat* last week had to have her damaged propeller repaired at Malta. We could not do it here.

A PAINFUL SCENE.

A painful scene occurred the other day on the occasion of an execution at Sinope. The culprit was a brigand about twenty-six years of age, who had robbed and murdered his victim. He was a native of the country, and has been upwards of three years in prison. His father, who had been in the habit of visiting him occasionally, had only arrived in town the very day of the receipt of the firman ordering the execution. He had no notion of what was to take place, but on the morning of the execution heard, like the rest of the world at Sinope, that a man had been decapitated in the moat outside the gate. He flew to the spot, and the spectators who were gazing on the headless corpse were horrified to see the old man fling himself upon it in all the agony of despair, kissing it, and all the while uttering the most heartrending shrieks. He was with difficulty removed from the spot, but the body lay there for days exposed to view, and was then carried away and buried.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN PORT SAID.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—According to intelligence received from Port Said, dated the 9th instant, there is room for considerable improvement in the administration of the law within the dominions of the Khedive. An attack with intent to murder had been made on the 2nd of January by an organized band of ruffians, on Mr. George Royle, an English barrister resident there, and, although the ringleader was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, the rest of the gang escaped punishment. One man was stabbed on the Place de Lesseps at half-past five in the afternoon of the 6th instant and died on the following day. But a few days before the close of the old year another individual was murdered for the sake of his purse; and about the same time a Maltese had also been assaulted by an Arab with such violence as to cause a complete fracture of the jawbone. What makes matters worse is that in nearly every case the assailant manages to escape. The result is a complete state of terrorism. No one thinks of going out after dark, nor even in the daytime unless provided with arms against the band of desperadoes who now seem to have Port Said at their mercy.

A WEALTHY TURK AND HIS AGENT.

The steward of Mahmoud ben-Aiad, a wealthy Turk possessing considerable property in Paris, has, says *Galignani*, just been arrested on numerous charges of fraud. The proprietor, although residing in Constantinople, has no less than thirty houses in Paris, of which twenty-six from the Passage du Saumon, and another on the Quai d'Orsay is occupied by the Spanish Embassy, the whole producing a yearly rental of 450,000 fr. He has so far been unfortunate in the choice of persons to manage that estate, as only three years back the predecessor of the present defaulter was prosecuted and condemned for breach of trust. The man now in custody was charged to receive the rents, keep an account of his disbursements, and send the net proceeds in bars of gold by steamer to Constantinople. Mahmoud ben-Aiad appears to have suspected the honesty of his steward, and having had the man's books examined by an accountant, discovered defalcations to the amount of 60,000 fr. By means of these frauds the agent, during the short time he had been in the service of his employer, has been able to purchase three houses in the Park of Saint-Maur.

OPENING OF A NEW LONDON RAILWAY.

The new line of railway between Finsbury Park and Canonbury, in connection with the North London line to Broad-street, was opened on the 18th January, for passenger traffic. The first train was advertised to leave at 8.1 a.m., but it was 8.5 a.m. before it started. A considerable number of persons were on the Finsbury Park platform to witness its departure. The train was composed of entirely new carriages, with the initials of the North London Railway, and were perfect models of railway carriages, being light, airy, and well-cushioned, especially the second-class. The first train was very poorly patronized, although it came from High Barnet and intermediate stations, but the line will no doubt be much used by City men when the season tickets are made available, as it will save fifteen minutes in the journey to the City, besides avoiding the tunnels which are so objectionable by the Moorgate street route. The line is a little over a mile in length, and joins the North London within a few hundred yards of the Canonbury station. It was intended to have opened it in November last, but on Captain Tyler's inspection of the line he objected to the level crossing connecting the Great Northern with the North London, and considerable alterations had to be made, which have now been completed.

PAINFUL SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

An extraordinary suicide was committed by a clergyman in Washington

A TERRIBLE SITUATION.

There seems to have been some negligence in the inspection of the ship *Forfarshire*, which left Calcutta for Demerara on the 18th of August last, with 510 coolies on board. Were told that, previous to leaving Calcutta, the coolies underwent medical examination, but when the ship had been only two days on the voyage, cholera broke out amongst the coolies, and, within the next eight days, 40 of them were down from the disease. In five days no fewer than 30 deaths took place, and at one time, according to the captain's statement, "it looked as if every soul on board would be attacked." To add to the distress of the situation, measles appeared among the children, five of whom died from this disease, in addition to 24 from cholera. The death list on the passage amounted to 52 souls. When the poor creatures died their bodies were wrapped up in blankets and thrown into the sea with as little delay as possible, as the crew "had to give their attention to the living." The suddenness of the outbreak, and the severity of the mortality, points to some evile of overcrowding and to defective sanitary arrangements generally. We are not informed whether the ship carried any surgeon, and find no mention of such an official in the account whence we obtain the above distressing details. —*British Medical Journal.*

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

We cut the following telegrams and items from the *Englishman* of the 15th-17th ulto.:—

BOMBAY, February 12th.

The *Times of India* announces that considerable difficulties have been thrown in the way of the Gaikwár's solicitors. Money for counsel's fees has been withheld. Sir L. Pelly requested the solicitors for the defence to send all communications to him through the solicitor for the prosecution, obviously an unfair arrangement. At first documents required for the defence from the Baroda Archives were refused. The Gaikwár's solicitors telegraphed to the Viceroy, and some of them have since been obtained, but several important ones have not yet been given. On Saturday last, Mr. Jefferson, one of the solicitors for the defence, was paid fifty thousand rupees, coupled with a condition that he would sign a receipt which bound his firm to abide by the judgment of the Government of India as to the necessity for the application of any portion of the sums that had been or would be advanced by Government towards the defence. The receipt was signed, but afterwards the rupees were returned, with a request that the receipt that had been passed should be returned. This was refused. All the arrangements for the defence have been most seriously interfered with. The solicitors, having no funds, are unable to retain Mr. Woodroffe. Three men who were going about Baroda obtaining the signatures of the inhabitants to petitions for the Gaikwár's restoration have been arrested.

BOMBAY, February 15th.

Sympathy with the Gaikwár is openly expressed at Baroda. Numbers express their willingness to contribute to a defence fund, but are afraid of being arrested. The Sirdárs say they could raise sufficient funds in Baroda in one day, but are afraid of offending the Government. The Mohammedan population of Baroda suppress their annual taboot procession out of sympathy with the Maháráj á.

Maháráj á Sindhia is to be President of the Commission.

General Meade left Bangalór for Baroda on Saturday.

A public meeting of natives in connection with Baroda affairs is to be held here on Wednesday.

The Muharram is passing quietly.

The *Deccan Herald* says: "It is rumoured that Sir Lewis Pelly will go home at the end of next month, and that Colonel Phayre will then return to Baroda. This arrangement would give much satisfaction to many loyal subjects in Baroda who have all along had perfect confidence in Colonel Phayre."

Another barrister is appointed to assist in the prosecution of the Gaikwár. This is, the *Bombay Gazette* says, "Mr. Walker, C.S., Assistant Judge of Ahmedabád, who was spoken of some weeks ago as likely to be appointed Interpreter to the Baroda Commission, but who has now been appointed by Government to assist the counsel for the prosecution in conducting the case against the Gaikwár. Mr. Walker is a barrister-at-law, but has, of course, never practised as an advocate. The reason for his nomination is probably his accurate knowledge of the Gujarathi language."

THE GAEKWAR'S MARBLE PALACE.

It is a very splendid place. I am told that it was designed by a native architect, whether that be true or not I am unable to say, but this I can safely assert, that it is a building which, for its unity of conception and for gracefulness of outline, would do credit to any architect in any part of the world. I will pass, without comment, the marble walks which in the garden separated the flower beds; nor will I describe the only disfigurement on the building, a true Oriental tower, jerked as it were from one corner, and which reminds one of the illustrations in children's books, of the place whence "Sister Anne" betrayed her anxiety for Blue Beard's inquisitive wife. Beauty and comfort are the two rules which have been uppermost in the minds of those who contrived this splendid palace. The pillars which completely girdle the building and which support the first tier of terraces give the mansion an imposing appearance. The entrance hall is lofty and spacious, as are also most of the rooms. Instead of dark, close, and small rooms without windows or ventilation, as in the old palace, there are here rooms with sixteen or seventeen windows, opening on to pleasant balconies or superb terraces. They are spacious and ample, and are more like the rooms in a European mansion, than those of an Oriental palace. It is easy to be seen that the workmen have been interrupted in the midst of their tasks. Beautiful Brussels and other carpets partly laid down or ready for laying show that a degree of comfort was to have characterised the palace unknown to those who had furnished that huge rabbit warren, the old palace. The number and variety of chandeliers, candelabras, gaseliers, and such like is as great as their magnificence is surprising. One room alone—a small boudoir with stained glass windows—contains fifteen beautiful pendants, and is really an apartment which the Empress Eugénie herself might envy. The staircases (all, be it remembered, of white marble, as indeed is most of the building) are wide and ample, and the terraces open and beautiful. Every room is so arranged as to be light, airy, and luxurious. The centre room is intended as a temple of worship, the foundation for an altar being already there. The whole place is so arranged that the most fastidious Prince of Europe could not but consider this handsome palace as suitable for his residence.

The great feature of the place, however, is the *ty-khana*, or series of underground apartments for the hot season. It is here the ingenuity and ability of the architect are most displayed. It is at all times difficult to make beautiful rooms beneath the soil. The most successful attempt in England is to be found in the dining-rooms at the Brighton sea aquarium, but these sink into insignificance when compared to the elegance and splendour of the underground apartments in the new palace built by Mulharao. He evidently intended that these should be furnished in accordance with the elaborate character of the building. Here, again, are beautiful candelabras by wholesale. I counted forty lights on one chandelier alone; while it may surprise some to hear of rooms entirely furnished in richly carved white marble: marble chairs, marble table, marble couch, &c., &c.

I hope this palace will be completed. It is a worthy monument of the last of a long race of rulers. Any one who visits the place cannot but feel somewhat softened towards Mulharao. It seems as though he fully realised the folly of living mewed up in such a musty old place as is the palace of his ancestors. There are five models of palaces inside that of white marble, and I am informed that the present design was of Mulharao's own selection. I am inclined to think much better than hitherto of the Gaekwar's character, since I have seen this display of his taste. He will be remembered by this great monument. I do not agree with Mark Antony that

"The evil which men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

Of whatever crimes Mulharao has been guilty, they will be forgotten in the home he was building for himself. A great man has said, "As the homes, so the people," and the fact that the Gaekwar, tired of the stifled atmosphere of the home of his predecessors, had reared for himself a temple and a home worthy of a king, shows that he was anxious to enjoy those fruits of civilisation which he may, perhaps, have read of but seldom saw.—Correspondent of *Times of India.*

ANOTHER EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

Another Eastern difficulty is on us, and one that looks very serious the last two days. It is now three months nearly since a dispute took place between a Turk and a Christian at Podgoritza, a frontier town of the Ottoman Empire on the very border of the little independent principality of Montenegro, which runs down the side of the Adriatic, only not quite touching the sea for a long way between the gulf and the plain of Bosnia. The Christian—it is said he has been since proved to be not a Montenegrin, but a Turkish subject—drawing a dirk, laid his adversary dead on the spot, and fled. An outcry was at once raised through the town; and the Turks, a rough fierce set, as much ready for battle as their mountain neighbours are said to be at all times, turned out with their arms, and slew all the Montenegrins, some sixteen in number, who were found in the place. After some friendly, and some unfriendly pressure from the Great Powers, the Porte at length issued a commission to try the perpetrators of this outrage. The work seems to have been done impartially, and five ringleaders were sentenced to death, whilst twenty other persons had penal servitude awarded them. Unhappily, the affair had led, before this far adjudicated on, to private acts of retaliation, and four Turkish soldiers have been set upon and murdered by bodies of Montenegrins coming over the border. So the Porte has, within the last week, declared that it would not execute the sentences passed on its own subjects, unless the perpetrators of these acts of retaliation are handed over to it to be tried in Turkey. To this rather high-handed demand, the Prince of Montenegro demurs; and he is at present backed by the Great Powers in his refusal. But his warlike subjects, unwilling to await the farther settlement of the dispute by intervention, are holding indignation meetings after their own fashion, and threatening to exact retribution, arms in hand. Though numbering, it is said, less than 200,000 in all as a people, they have shown before, in the days of Omar Pasha, that they are not afraid of Turkey; and consequently the Montenegrin difficulty—of the course of which the above is a simple outline—is at present a real problem to Porte, Prince, and protecting Powers.—*Englishman.*

A GIRL'S CLUB.

The subject of the occupations of girls is one that is no interesting, to girls especially, that we think an account of what some of them are doing in Boston will be read with attention. A mixed club of men and women is a London project, about the success of which there is plenty of room for doubt; but there is a club exclusively for women in Boston, which not only deserves, but also enjoys, success, and it suggests for adoption elsewhere a method for self-improvement and useful occupation about the value of which there can hardly be two opinions. This Boston "institution" is called the "Saturday Morning Club." It is composed of unmarried young ladies only, of whom there are about seventy enrolled in its membership, and they are among the best bred and most cultivated of Boston girls. It was started under the management of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Loring, with the view of diverting to useful aims the unoccupied time of unmarried young women in good society. The club is entirely a private society. Its meetings are held in a private house, and are more like an ordinary sewing or reading circle than what we are accustomed to regard as club gatherings. The club is simply an association of girls for mutual benefit and instruction, less for entertainment than for serious occupation, though both are blended. At its meetings on Saturday mornings the leading writers of Boston give the young ladies the benefit of the first hearing of their lectures, magazine articles, chapters of forthcoming books, poems, and other literary productions. Among those who have so honoured the club or themselves are Mr. Emerson, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Fields, Mr. Hale, Mr. Howells, Mr. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Alger, and others. The papers are read at one meeting and discussed at the next; very cleverly, too, we are told by those who have divulged the secrets of the conclave. In return for the entertainment or instruction, the lecturer receives the graceful acknowledgment of a bouquet, the purchase of which forms one of the main expenses of the organisation, the fees being only a dollar or two a year. One of the members, elected yearly for the office, presides at the meetings, and keeps the little parliament in order. Absence of a member, unless for good and unavoidable cause, incurs a fine, and tardiness, which we all contend is a peculiarly feminine fault, provokes censure, and both continued, expulsion, or the quiet dropping of the offending girl from the roll of the club. Admission, as in other clubs, is by proposal and vote, and, as in all high class and exclusive clubs, it is now sought after. Members, who are abroad send letters descriptive of what they have seen, or critical of music, architecture, pictures, dress or society, and that they are clever and brilliant letters we shall hazard little in assuming. Another feature of the club is its division into sections according to the tastes or ambitions of the different members. It is encouraging to hear that the cookery section has the most members, is the most flourishing, is more ardently attended to than any of the others, and is the most productive of palpable results. Each member gives, at a stated time, a luncheon to the others, each of whom must come with a dish of her own concoction, the hostess exerting her ingenuity to fill up any gap, or to supplement the artistic productions of her guests. The accumulation of receipts is one of the first ends of the cooking section, and they hunt them with the ardour of an enthusiastic sportsman. The archives of the section consist of an enormous manuscript cookery-book, to which each girl has contributed her share.—*New York Times.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

10TH MARCH, EVENING.

Since the arrival of the steamers *China* and *Cassandra* now Bengal Drug has declined. The following are the closing rates:—New Patna $577½ to $578½ cash; New Benares $537½ to $538½ cash; Old Patna $537½ to $590 cash; Old Benares $553½ to $558½ cash. No change in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/2½ to 4/2¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/2½ to 4/2¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222
ON SHANGHAI.
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—$16 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$50 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,200 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 84 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$194 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$490 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$122 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—54 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—6 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 70 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MARCH 10TH, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 10 bags, at $7.00, by Wo-hing to travelling trader.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $5.85, by Chew-tong to local trader.

Black Dates, 5 bags, at $3.70, by Chaw-foong to travelling trader.

Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $10.80, by Kwong-man-cheung to local trader.

American Flour, 100 lbs., 200 bags, at $2.75, by Kwan-cheong-loong to local trader.

Cuttlefish, 20 bags, at $12.20, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $35.50, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

White Alum, 200 piculs, at $1.72, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Diomed (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Game Cock	Stoddard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mount Washington	T. B. Perkins	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lord Macaulay	R. Monkman	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Hansa	Oest	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Wm. Phillips	Healy	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Tartar	Kaemena	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ellen Munroe	T. W. Norcross	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Colorado (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY	Egeria (str.)	Entwisle		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Sunda (str.)	J. C. Babot		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 18th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleurisis	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
MANILA	Esmeralda (str.)	Thebaud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Henton	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Balbina	Miranda	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Khiva (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Lotus (str.)	Gray		David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Patroclus (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	China (str.)	P. H. Hennings	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, &c.	Consolation (str.)	Cormack	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE received, ex S. S. *State of Virginia*, and

OTHER LATE ARRIVALS,

GOODS AS UNDER:—

WHITE KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORDS for BREECHES and PANTALOONS.

FANCY BLUE and BLACK COATINGS.

CHOICE TROUSERINGS.

A few Suit Lengths of FASHIONABLE TWEEDS.

LIGHT OVERCOATINGS for DUST COATS.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT being under the Supervision of TWO EXPERIENCED CUTTERS, SAYLE & Co. are prepared to make up the above in the Latest Styles and at most Reasonable Rates, a perfect fit being always guaranteed.

DRAB SHELL and PARIS SILK HATS, CHRISTY'S PULLOVER HATS, the Latest Novelty

BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB FELT HATS, in all the

NEWEST SHAPES.

Also,

A Large and Entirely Fresh Lot of FANCY WINDSOR, SAILOR KNOT, NEAPOLITAN, and other SCARVES.

The "BRIGHTON" and "CONNAUGHT" COLLARS, quite new.

OXFORD TWILL and REGATTA SHIRTS, Quiet Patterns, with COLLARS attached.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS in different qualities.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

MACINTOSH OVERCOATS.

BOOTS and SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY

HAVE always on hand a STOCK of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever;

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

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WORKS at EAST POINT.

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AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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HAVE FOR SALE,

EX LATE ARRIVALS,

DANISH BUTTER, in 2 lb. Tins.
YORK HAMS.
CHEESE, Double Gloucester.
Do. American.
Do. Eidam.
MEASUREMENT CARGO BOOKS.
FOOT RULES, with CALLIPERS.
GAUGE GLASSES, Assorted Sizes.
METALLIC TAPE LINES, 100 feet.
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IRON BOILER TUBES.
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English YELLOW SOAP.
Do. SOFT Do.
STEARINE CANDLES.
COPYING PRESSES, Foolscap Size.
HAND FIRE ENGINE.
Kentucky SPORTING RIFLES.
Nickel-Plated COLT'S REVOLVERS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and OILS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Stone Bottles.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY, One and Four Diamonds.
Always on hand, GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

342 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Chine.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
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C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

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Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

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Old Cushions renovated on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

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Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for THE NEW PATENT ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER, by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
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PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
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Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAKAO, TAIWANFOO, SHANGHAI, AND NEWCHWANG.

THE Steamship

"CONSOLATION,"

Captain Cormack, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.,
Agents.
tf 363 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"LOTUS,"

Captain Gray, expected from Singapore about the 10th inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 376 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS in JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS"

will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
377 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"MOUNT WASHINGTON,"

T. B. Perkins, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 371 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KHIVA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1875. [368

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1875. [369

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIOMED,"

will be despatched on or about the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
370 Hongkong, 6th March, 1875.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

THE German Steamship

"EGERIA,"

1,521 tons Register, Captain Entwisle, will load here for the above Ports, and will be despatched on or about 20th March.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"ELLEN MUNROE,"

1,336 Tons Register, T. W. Norcross, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 9th March, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"BALBINA,"

Miranda, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 375 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner

"WM. PHILLIPS,"

Healy, Master, will load as above and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 316 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship

"LORD MACAULAY,"

R. Monkman, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 246 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Bark

"HANSA,"

582 Tons, Captain Oest, will load here for above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
247 Hongkong, 15th February, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 German Brig

"TARTAR,"

Captain Kaemena, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 339 Hongkong, 1st March, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship

"GAME COCK,"

Captain Stoddard, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 109 Hongkong, 18th January, 1875.

烘爐記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

17 1593 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 10th March, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*COLORADO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 1st, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*SUNDA*," Captain J. C. Babot, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th March, 1875.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaire also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 13th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [ly 925 June 15

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
ly 743 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Manila,—Per *Esmeralda*, to-day, the 11th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Batavia, and Samarang,—Per *Kjobenhaven*, to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 9.30 A.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*" will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 11th March, at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 11th March, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 10th March.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 11th March.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1875.

Extracts.

AFTER THE '45.

(JACOBITE.)

Let others sing their Lady's name
With many a term of praise,
Or boast of deeds, and warrior fame,
In fairest minstrel lays.

But I will choose a nobler theme
As I stand on this southern shore,
And watch the red sun's fading beam
As I've watch'd it oft before;

And I mean to the sea that rolls so deep
Between my love and me,
And I long to lay me down and sleep
By Scotland's grassy lea.

My land! my love! 'neath the tyrant's yoke
Thou'rt bending mournfully,
My tortured heart has well-nigh broke,
As I think of thy misery.

And oh! I am sick of the gale that brings
The scent of the orange flowers,
And I weary of hearing the song it sings
Through the blossoming myrtle bowers.

And I pine for the wail of the northern blast,
And the odour of sweet heather-bell;
Where those stately firs their shadows cast
O'er the verdant fraxhes dell.

Calloden! from thy bloody fold
Uprose a wild lament;
Broken was Scotland's spear and shield,
Her king an exile sent.

Her noblest hearts all lying low
Bathed in each other's blood;
Rank upon rank, before the foe
Had fallen as they stood.

Ah me! I live, who had sought to rest
'Neath my country's heathery sod;
And flee with her bravest and her best
To the arms of the Patriot's God.

Still, I watch the shadows gathering fast
Across the silent sea;
And I pray that peace may come at last
To Scotland and to me.

—"*On the North Wind, Thistledown,*" *by the Hon. Mrs. Willoughby.*

THE FIRST METALLURGISTS.

Certainly not the least important of anthropological inquiries is that which relates to the discovery of metals and their early use by man, for this was a mighty stride from that primitive barbarism in which the only weapons and tools employed were of stone and bone. It must be remembered that these two materials, stone and bone, would appear to have been in universal use in the very earliest ages of man's history, underlying alike the ancient civilization of Egypt and the more modern civilization of Europe. Beneath the hoary pyramids and obelisks of Egypt, and beneath the far more hoary stalagmite and breccia of Kent's cavern, are found the very same type of weapon used by the lowest savages at the present day—arrowheads, celts and hammers of flint, harpoons and needles of bone, such as form the curiosities of our Ethnological collections, are still used in their ancient form by many outlying tribes, who have never yet seen implements of iron; the boomerang so skilfully thrown by the Australian savage, and long considered peculiar to Australasia, appears on the monuments of Egypt; and a most interesting chart in Colonel Lane Fox's valuable collection at Bethnal Green Museum, traces it in all its various stages up to the modern spear.—*Westminster Review.*

QUEEN HORTENSE.

Queen Hortense has left seven or eight compact volumes of Memoirs, which, in their entirety, are never to be published. They were designed for the reading of her own family, and were intended to explain the complicated, unhappy, and not blameless life of the writer. They are full of exaggerations and indiscretions, of high-flown sentiments and hasty verdicts on men and women. Throughout there is evidence of a generous spirit, a warm heart, and of a penetrating mind. The intimate descriptions of Napoleon are in many passages admirable, and would be valuable to history as showing the warmer side of his character. When the Queen touches on her wedded life she represents her husband as a domestic tyrant, with whom it was impossible to live; but then it is easy to see by the context that what she called tyranny was the endeavour of a serious and solitary man to curb the wild exuberance of a worldy, society-loving, even frivolous woman, who found most of her pleasure away from the fireside, and who had been spoiled by the adoration of a brilliant court. It is to be remarked that although she resented King Louis's tyranny and gloom, she never ceased to respect him. She knew that she had not been a good wife to him, and in her will she acknowledged it. Her frailties were beyond question, nor does she deny them in the final record of her life. She explains, idealises, and moralises, seeking to bewitch rather than to satisfy the judgment of the reader. And, to some extent, she succeeds. For there was in the daughter of "la bonne Joséphine" heroic virtue, scorn of danger, intensity of maternal love, and charity which, covering the calumny of the ingrate and the treachery of the friend, was active to the last in kind offices among the humblest of her neighbours. The good overbears and almost hides the bad.—"*The Life of Napoleon III.*" *By Blanchard Jerrold.*

AN ITALIAN SERVANT.

I was awakened by the entrance of Beppo, who came to ask for orders. I told him I had none to give; but he still lingered, and at last said, "Does the Signor Conte know anything about the young country lad he has brought home?" Knowing that Beppo was the kindest-hearted fellow in the world, I told him briefly the history of Giannetto. I saw that he was touched. "Poor boy, poor fellow!" he kept repeating; and I smiled at the queer noises he made, beast that I am! "And the Signor says that they mocked at him? *Diamine!* they deserve to have their tongues cut! If you will excuse me, I fly to see that they have not stinted him in his maccaroni. They are misers in this hotel, veritable misers,—and their wine of Asti no better than a *vin du pays.*" Beppo was darting off, when I stopped him, being anxious to know what Giannetto was doing with himself down-stairs. Beppo twisted his hands together—"It was for that I asked the Signor Conte if he knew who and what he was. He is strange! but very strange! First, he sits down, then he stands up, then he walks backwards and forwards thus"—and Beppo shambled about the room, till I could scarcely forbear laughing; "then he sits again, till a new idea strikes him—he leans out of the window, he walks anew. *Corpo di Bacco!* what a restless individual it is! One or two have spoken to him. Miss Brown, the maid of the Signorina, said something to him—a compliment, a remark, who can tell?—but he made such a scowl at her, that she fled to me for protection, and has not ventured into the room since." "Never mind, Beppo," I said; "you now know that it is all the restlessness of suspense. You see that he hopes that this may prove the turning-point of his whole life." "But must he wait?" asked Beppo, with his usual energy. "Will not the Signor Conte write at once? There is the Doctor Bartolommei; to be sure he always goes into the country on Sundays. Then the Doctor Simon—he might come! But no, he is this day at Mentone—a consultation—an English Milord is there ill; and this morning he was sent for even out of his bed, and went off in a vetturino-carriage at full gallop. But, how about the English doctor who attends our young lady? The Signor Conte has but to command—I speed to the English church; he will be there with his wife; I wait till he comes out; I bring him with me. Have I your permission?" "Patience, patience, Beppo! the dinner! Man of energy, you forget the dinner!—*Oh va piano*——" "*Va sano*; the Signor Conte is right—he is quite right; the poor lad must wait."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

WHY IS TRADE DEPRESSED?

It cannot but be considered a remarkable circumstance that, notwithstanding the abundant harvest of last year, and a number of other favourable conditions, the general state of trade and commerce is one of depression and uncertainty. Some departments in particular, especially the iron and coal industries, are in a most prostrate condition. Hopes are widely entertained that "this state of things cannot last long," but it has already continued for a considerable time, and with little immediate sign of improvement. Nor is this depression by any means confined to the British Isles. The United States are in a still worse condition, amounting almost to a chronic financial panic of two or three years' duration. Germany, notwithstanding her vast receipts of indemnity money from France, and her triumphant position as conqueror in the late war, is in a position of commercial and financial embarrassment, worse even than that of vanquished France. In the latter country, the enormous taxation, and the recent heavy losses in war, have imposed such burdens on industry as only the marvellous energy and elasticity of Frenchmen can enable them to support. Austria has just undergone such a succession of financial crashes, that it was with great difficulty the Government and the Legislature were able to avert a general bankruptcy. The causes of this wide-spread prostration and embarrassment extending over so many countries, must in themselves be of a very general nature. But they are not far to seek. It must be obvious, even to a dull apprehension, that the vast armaments which are now being maintained by Christendom, even during peace, involve a prodigious amount of unproductive consumers of each nation's wealth, and a crushing burden upon honest toil and commerce. Germany has, or will soon have, thirteen hundred thousand men under arms, or held in readiness for war; France more than a million soldiers; Russia, a million and a half; Austria nine hundred thousand; and so on, as to other countries. Then there are the navies ever increasing in cost and extent. These armaments actually weaken the strength of nations even from a military point of view, and encumber them beforehand for conflict, just as the heavy armour of the Middle Ages at length weighed down its wearers. Nor is this all. Commerce is a most sensitive thing. Of all things the uncertainty of peace and the prospect of war greatly restrain its prosperous extension. On these grounds it becomes the interest of all sections of the community to urge upon their Governments the necessity of concerting some system of definite international law, and some common tribunal, for at least a diminution of the excessive evils arising from these huge armaments.—*Peace Society's Papers.*

THE FIGHTING CAPACITY OF RUSSIA.

A great and mysterious power looms in the far north. On the 1st of November last a law came into force in Russia by which every Russian subject became liable to military service; and the consequence of this decree will be an enormous increase in the army. It is difficult to calculate exactly what the strength of the future army of Russia will be, because it is not easy to ascertain of what exact number the population of the empire consists, but it may be probably estimated that next year Russia would be able to put into the field 1,500,000 men. These men are excellent soldiers in very many respects. They may not be acute or intelligent, but they are strong, hardy, capable of bearing fatigue, have an intense loyalty to their Sovereign, believe that the Russian Government can do no wrong, and would enter on any campaign ordered by that Government with all the religious excitement of a crusade. A few writers have attempted to trace the Tartar emigration from Russia, with a view of avoiding military service, as an instance of disloyalty to the Russian Government, and as an example of the disaffection of the people generally to the universal liability to military service; but such an argument can only be put forward by those who know nothing of Russia. The Tartar population has ever been regarded as a foreign ingredient; the existing Tartars of the Crimea are Mahomedans; they are the relics of the days when the Tartars and the Turks carried war regularly into the southern provinces of the present empire of Russia in Europe, and were there deposited and left when the receding wave of conquest was driven back. The fact of the Tartar emigration shows no disaffection or discontent on the part of the Russians; it merely shows that some Mahomedan tribes are unwilling to bear arms in the cause of a Christian government; not that we think that religious scruples have so much to do with the exodus of the Tartars as the dislike to compulsory military service. The organization of the Russian army is simple and well conceived. The men are tall, strong, and fine; and if properly led, and supplied with good ammunition, the Russian army would be most formidable in any war. Again, Russia holds a peculiarly advantageous position; the terrible example of the First Napoleon still gives a shiver to almost anybody who contemplates the idea of invading her; and though no doubt an invasion at the present time would be a very different matter from what it was at the beginning of this century, it is undeniable that war could not be carried on in Russia as it can in countries where milder climates prevail. An army which would invade Russia could not exist on the system of requisitions. The country is too sparsely cultivated and too thinly populated to allow of a large number of men being fed in this manner. It would be necessary that the great bulk of the provisions and supplies of a force advancing upon Moscow or St. Petersburg should be drawn from its base of communications; and it is extremely doubtful whether any line of communications, even a railway line, will allow sufficient quantities of food to be brought up for a very large army. It stands to reason that a line of communications may become so much extended that the troops requisite to guard the line, and the officers necessary to administer it, consume more of the provisions than the line itself can bring up; and that hence no supplies can arrive at the troops for whose benefit the line of communications is intended. This is, of course, a *reductio ad absurdum*, but it is mathematically true, and it only tends to prove that in future wars it is doubtful whether, considering the numbers of men that would probably be engaged, it will ever be possible to rely on the supply of an army from a base of communications. It is much more probable that all large armies engaged in extensive campaigns must be fed from the theatre of war itself; and as in Russia this theatre of war would not support an army, it would be curious to see how an invader is to carry on his operations within the territories of that country. Russia is thus fortified by nature, and she is also strongly fortified by art. On the Polish frontier there is a cordon of strong fortresses, which will require large forces to be detached from an invading army to blockade or reduce. Her sea front on the Baltic is also strongly protected at the most vulnerable point, Cronstadt; while at Kertch she has raised a fortress for the defence and security of her Black Sea fleet teeming with casements, bristling with guns, and much more powerful that Sebastapol ever was, even in its most formidable days.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

The National Library of St. Petersburg, founded in 1714, is one of the three greatest of Europe. In 1840, however, it contained no more than 600,000 volumes, but in 1867 there were registered 1,044,405 printed books and 34,000 manuscripts. Now the library contains 1,100,000 volumes at least; it has a "work-room" to sit 4,000 readers, and is open from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. daily.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀:

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¼ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 89 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1369 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 10th March, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24, per 400 lbs	$90.00 a	$112.00
" 28 a 32 " "	110.00 a	118.00
" 38 a 42 " "	118.00 a	125.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs. per piece	$1.72 a	1.90
" 8 lbs " "	2.00 a	2.25
" 8½ lbs " "	2.15 a	2.35
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	2.10 a	2.35
" 64 a 66 " "	2.45 a	2.50
" 68 a 80 " "	2.35 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO. per piece	2.40 a	2.45
WHITE BROCADES, "	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards "	2.70 a	2.75
" 40 " "	3.70 a	3.80
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	1.80 a	2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	2.15 a	2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, "	2.60 a	2.65
DYED BROCADE DO. "	3.70 a	3.65
DYED DAMASK DO. per piece	5.85 a	6.00
CHINTS, "	1.80 a	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, per doz.	0.60 a	0.70
" Brown, "	0.60 a	0.64
" Red, "	0.70 a	0.75
VELVETS, Black, 36 inc. per yard	0.18 a	0.19
" Gentian, 28 " "	0.16 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black, "	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, per yard	0.78 a	0.79
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, per piece	9.00 a	9.05
" Assorted, " "	9.45 a	9.50
" *HH* Scarlet, " "	9.80 a	9.85
" Assorted, " "	9.35 a	9.40
CAMLETS, 888 "	16.50 a	17.00
" 88 "	18.00 a	18.50
" 8 "	19.00 a	19.20
" BBB "	19.80 a	20.00
LASTINGS, DD "	15.50 a	16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod, per picul	3.20 a	3.40
" Hoop, " "	3.95 a	4.20
" Bar, " "	3.15 a	3.25
" Wire, " "	8.15 a	8.20
LEAD, V " "	7.50 a	7.80
STEEL, English, per lb.	5.50 a	5.60
" Swedish, " "	5.60 a	5.65
TIN, Malacca, per picul	29.50 a	24.50
TIN PLATES, per box	7.65 a	8.10
SHEATHING METAL, per picul	28.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English, "	192.00 a	—
" American, "	105.00 a	—
SPELTER, "	7.25 a	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai per picul	13.00 a	14.00
" Ningpo, " "	14.00 a	14.50
" Tientsin, " "	14.50 a	15.00
" Tungchow, " "	14.50 a	15.00
" Bengal, " "	12.50 a	15.00
SILK, " "	1.50 a	1.70
SHIMSUMS, white, " "	4.20 a	4.30
" Black, " "	3.80 a	3.90
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, " "	2.45 a	2.50
" " " 2, " "	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, " "	1.85 a	1.90
" " middlesaned, " "	1.70 a	1.75
" Manila, " "	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore, " "	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon, " "	1.60 a	1.65
" Arracan, " "	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, " "	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, " "	5.75 a	6.20
COALS, Lyelan, per ton.		
" English steam, " "	13.00 a	14.00
" Sydney, " "	10.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS, per box.	3.50 a	3.60
SUNDRIES PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits, per pcl.	5.80 a	6.00
" Bantar, " "	4.50 a	4.80
PEPPER White, " "	10.00 a	10.50
" Black, " "	12.00 a	12.50
BETEL NUT, " "	3.15 a	3.20
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, " "	4.10 a	4.30
" South Seas, " "	17.50 a	19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, " "	1.50 a	2.20
" Siam, " "	2.50 a	2.75
FLOUR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	6.25 a	6.50
" " of 100 lbs.	2.60 a	2.75
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.	1.10 a	1.25
WHEAT, Tientsin, per picul	1.80 a	1.95
" California, " "	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton White, 1 a 3 "	6.70 a	7.15
" Dk. Brown, " "	3.40 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, " "	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, " "	4.20 a	4.30
" Candy, " "	9.10 a	9.15
CAMPHOR, packed, " "	15.00 a	15.25
PEAR, White, " "	1.90 a	2.05
" Green, " "	2.50 a	2.65
" Black, " "	1.75 a	1.85
" Yellow, " "	1.35 a	1.90
MUSHROOMS, " "	57.00 a	60.00
SEAWEED, Green, " "	1.60 a	1.75
" Cut, " "	3.80 a	4.25
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, " "	9.20 a	11.00
" " middle, " "	7.75 a	8.20
" " small, " "	5.20 a	5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, " "	7.00 a	7.50
BIRD'S NAY, Japan, White " "	12.80 a	13.00
" Rankow, " "	84.00 a	85.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ava	Fleuriais	Fren. str	2200	Messageries Maritimes.	Saigon, &c.
Cassandra	Langer	Ger. str	926	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	971	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Consolation	T. Cormack	Brit. str	761	Birley & Co	Swatow, &c.
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1297	Ah Yon	
Esmeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	115	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Foiwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hanyang	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Japan	H. de Smidt	Brit. str	2140	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kjobenhavn	D. Torm	Dan. str	701	Hop Kee	Singapore, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	
Massilia	Edwards	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Nankin	M. Bruce	Brit. str	1830	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Scotland	J. James	Brit. str	1700	Turner & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Somerset	Morris	Brit. str	654	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Tannis	Reynier	Fren. str	1200	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Afoune	H. Ropers	Fren. bk	417	Chinese	
Amiral Devoulx	Oariqua	Fren. bk	774	Carlowitz & Co.	
Atlantic	Mollin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Auguste Friedrich	J. Nielsen	Ger. bk	367	Siemssen & Co	
Balbina	Miranda	Span. bk	501	Remedios & Co	Manila
Batavia	Royter	Swed. bk	390	Order	Manila
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Hervé	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Charite	Hervé	Fren. bk	390	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin
Civiale	H. H. Brock	Ger. bk	380	Siemssen & Co	
Cito	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Saigon
Coeran	Hornsheim	Ger. sch	210	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Corinne	T. Laidman	Brit. bk	395	Wieler & Co	
Daylight	Rademaker	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Dorothea	Möller	Ger. bk	619	Melchers & Co	
Ellen Munroe	Norcross	Amr. sh	1383	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Emigrante		Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Forward	Strachan	Brit. bk	745	Rozario & Co	Portland.
Frances & Amanda	Hennings	Ger. bk	350	Siemssen & Co	Callao
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	671	Rozario & Co	Portland
Gazelle	Möller	Ger. bg	193	Wieler & Co	
Hundy	Datursen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hunes	F. Oest	Ger. bk	498	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Jacoba Helena	Immerzeel	Dut. bk	633	Siemssen & Co	
Jacobine	Hoblmann	Ger. bk	417	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kyik	Lorongo	Nor. bk	700	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Honolulu
La Paix	Magnient	Fren. bk	450	Landstein & Co	Takao
Lord Macaulay	Monkman	Brit. bk	846	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Lucky	Buchholt	Siam. bk	422	Tack-mee	
Louisa	Shierloh	Ger. sch	342	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Chefoo
Mount Washington	Perkins	Amr. sh	1217	Tudor Co	San Franbisco
Novelty	Limmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Order	
Papa	Torring	Ger. bk	847	Wieler & Co	
Ricca Genova	Cummins	Brit. bk	652	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Shannon	Frodsham	Brit. bg	296	P. M. S. S. Co	
S. Ka Cham Roam	Hoff	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Sudan	Ocean	Ger. bk	304	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Newchwang
Suwa	Warnken	Ger. bk	290	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Tartar	Kasmena	Ger. bg	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Varuna	O. Sachau	Ger. bk	480	Wieler & Co	
Wm. Phillips	A. Healy	Amr. sch	492	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Witch	Murray	Brit. bk	295	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	G. Horspool	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Captain.	Where At.
Adventure	double sc. gun vs.	2	400	John d'Arcy	En route to Hongkong
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	P. H. Colomb	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Japan
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Capt T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Nagasaki
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Shanghai
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	R. S. Turton	Singapore
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Hongkong
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Hongkong
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Lapwing	despatch gun-ves.	3	160	Com. Sir Wm. W. Burt	Singapore
Menace	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Capt. A. Buller	Shanghai
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	En route to Hongkong
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hankow
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Capt. St. John	Kobé
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Bangkok
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	2	400	Comdr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Comdr. H. C. D. Ryder	En route to Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.			Tirtoff
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Hartford	U. S. frig